

but the British fire was so accurate, so deadly, that all finally had to crawl back to the frail shelter of the earthworks.

When the British finally charged there was hardly a single unscathed German left in the line. Thousands were dead. The wounded and the dead were so mixed that it was hard to rescue those who yet had a chance to recover. But the movement had been a complete success from the British viewpoint, and the position marks the first real ground gained against the enemy.

From these trenches it will be possible to check any further attempt to

push southwest, and it gives the British a strategic position on the hills that command the roads from Peronne to Gonnecourt and on to Cambrai, where the British suffered so severely three weeks ago, and from Peronne to St. Quentin north toward Bellicourt, and north by east toward Guise.

It is believed that as a result of this latest success the British will now be able to push the Germans entirely from the neighborhood of St. Quentin and reoccupy that village. It is considered certain that the main German forces have already left it, as the unofficial reports place the British advance guard in that city's suburbs.

GERMAN RIGHT TURNED AND IN PERIL, FRENCH SAY

BORDEAUX, Sept. 23.

The positive declaration that the flank of the German right wing has been turned and that Von Kluck's army is in danger of being cut off, was made by the War Office today. It was stated that while reinforcements are being rushed to his rescue from Belgium, they will not be able to alter the situation. They will not be able to prevent the German right being encircled and forced either to retreat in haste toward Belgium or meet an attack from all sides by an army of vastly superior force.

The British and French columns now outnumber the Germans two to one in the western section of the line. There are more than 1,000,000 French and British engaged in the battle along the entire front, and nearly half that number held in reserve should they be needed.

Although the fighting in the neighborhood of Rheims continues without interruption, it is stated the French are now occupying a much better position. They resisted a German assault in

force last night, driving the enemy back in great disorder. The bombardment of the French position continues with the Germans using their heaviest artillery. It is believed that under cover of this fire they are already withdrawing the major portion of their forces.

The Germans are making a desperate effort against Verdun and the lower lines of the forts in an effort to reduce them, but the official reports reaching here say that all are still intact.

Summing up the entire situation, it was stated at the War Office today that it has never looked so promising since the commencement of the war.

For the first time since the beginning of the war official and authentic information as to the identity of the commanding officers of the Allies has been given out. The right wing in Lorraine is commanded by General Pau; the center is directed by Generals Maunary and Duvall; the left by Sir John French, and the extreme left by Generals Deputies and Decastelnau.

WHOLE LINE STEADFAST, BERLIN OFFICE MAINTAINS

BERLIN, (by way of Amsterdam), Sept. 23.

"The situation on the front in France has undergone but slight change," says an official statement. "We are making progress at points where we have undertaken the offensive, but there has been no important change in the relative positions of the opposing forces."

News from the front in France is still of the most meagre description. It is emphatically denied, however, that the Germans have been forced to give way at any single point. In the vicinity of

Rheims, it is stated, the Germans have driven the French from their outlying trenches, which are now held by the Germans.

The German armies, which have been operating with Metz as a field base, have driven the French far inside their own frontier and are now attacking all of the southern line of forts with success.

Geneva says it is reported there that General Pau has gone to the south of France to form auxiliary corps for the French armies.

BELGIANS HARASS GERMANS ADVANCING TO AID AISNE ARMIES

General Staff, in Many Skirmishes, Co-operates With Allies by Checking Westward Moving Reinforcements.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23.

Sharp fighting is going on in North-eastern Belgium between King Albert's army and the Germans.

The Belgians and Germans are reported to be in contact near Mechelen, around Termonde, and in the vicinity of Aalst, some 15 miles west of Ghent.

The obvious intention of the Belgian army is to co-operate with the Allies in France by engaging the Germans over as large an area as possible in Belgium, so as to prevent reinforcements from being sent west.

King Albert's forces are also working southward toward Brussels to menace the German lines of communication. It is reported that the advance guard of one Belgian force engaged the German outposts only 12 miles from Brussels.

Another report describes a lively skirmish between Belgian elite guards and Germans near Aalst, about 15 miles southwest of Ghent, on Tuesday. The Belgians captured an automobile and five prisoners, without any losses. The Germans had three men killed and two wounded. South of Mechelen the Belgians advanced and gave battle to a German detachment.

The Belgian forces are composed of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, and are fighting vigorously to prevent the Germans from establishing lines southward of Antwerp.

Refugees from about the district of St. Giles-Waas, who have just come into Antwerp, report the presence of Uhlans in that locality.

Information given by the Belgian War Office gives the impression that the Germans are being forced back from their advanced positions south and west of Antwerp.

The information brought by the refugees from St. Giles-Waas, however, puts a different face on the situation. As St. Giles-Waas is only about 12 miles west of Antwerp.

KAISER KISSES SON AND PRAISES TROOPS AFTER VERTON FIGHT

"We Must Crush Our Enemies," He Tells Clergyman—Visits Wounded and Lavishly Distributes Iron Crosses.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.

The Kaiser was reviewing a regiment of the Imperial Grenadiers, commanded by his son, Prince Oscar, after the battle of Verton.

"I salute you," he said, addressing the men. Just after embracing the Prince, "I have often seen your gallant regiment at maneuver. It is a great pleasure for me to meet you again on conquered ground. The great deeds at Verton have been engraved on the history of war forever in golden letters. Your regiment has upheld the glorious traditions of your forefathers in 1870 and 1914."

"The armies of the Crown Prince and Duke Albert of Wurttemberg have advanced victoriously. Our Eastern army has thrown three Russian army corps over the frontier and two more Russian army corps have been captured in the field. For all these victories we have time to thank, and He is our ancient God, who is over us."

The Kaiser again kissed his son and then drove off in his motor. The fog of German warfare does not obscure the War Lord's movements, and it is possible to follow him from place to place by means of inspired hints or news that creep occasionally into the German newspapers.

The other day the Kaiser visited the establishment of a Protestant religious order which had been turned into a military hospital. He walked through the rows of wounded soldiers, spoke to the men and grasped the outstretched hands of the unable to salute or rise from their beds. He afterward sent a rose to every wounded soldier who did not have the honor of a personal chat. Incidentally he distributed iron crosses right and left. The clergyman who had the care of these wounded soldiers seems to have addressed the Kaiser with no heavy heart.

"We have to make sacrifices in these times," said the Emperor, and he reminded the clergyman that he had six sons fighting in the war.

"Yes, your Majesty, that is our pride and happiness," responded the chaplain. "I did all in my power to keep peace," proceeded the Kaiser, "but our enemies would not have peace. Now we will have to crush them to the ground. Don't you agree?"

The meek clergyman, in relating this conversation afterward, said he had nothing to do but to agree with the Emperor and assure him he was prepared to make every sacrifice for the fatherland.



AMPHIBIOUS

ENFORCED MILITARY DUTY SOON MAY BE ORDER IN ENGLAND

Even if Germany Is Defeated, Fears Are Expressed That Russian Acts May Make Conscription Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In view of the war raging in Europe and the necessity of sending big drafts of men to the front, Liberals are beginning to discuss the possibilities of conscription. If conscription comes, and the probabilities are that it will, there will be no time for protest, as it would require merely an order in Council and not an act of Parliament. Conscriptionist newspapers, and they form the bulk of the press at present, are hard at work and have won the first point. They will now press their advantage, for they know that such an opportunity may never come again.

Once conscription is upon England it will hold good, for it will not pass at the end of the war, even in the event of Germany being defeated. Russia will afford ample excuse for riveting the thrall ring of militarism more firmly upon the throat of the English people. A fortnight ago one had the hope that this war would see the end of Prussianism in Germany; now a diminishing hope is coupled with a lively fear that it may see the birth of it here. It is true, no responsible politician has suggested conscription, but two months ago no responsible politician suggested war. Liberals are asking is no answer to be made to all this agitation or are they to sit idly by, helplessly trusting in the stability of politicians under stress, without so much as attempting to strengthen their hands?

Mr. Wells' suggestion that it ought to be made possible for every male in the country between 15 and 80 to enroll himself for public service is one that looked like being carried out, with no choice for shirkers, a century ago, when England was at war with France and America, and a large number of the English troops were tied up in Ireland. At the beginning of 1914 statistics were prepared giving the number of males when it would be possible to turn into soldiers. The result showed that there were just 2,744,000 between 15 and 80 capable of bearing arms. At that time the population of the United Kingdom was under 45,000,000. A month or two later the allied armies entered Paris, and what might have been a scheme of universal service was forgotten in the rejoicings of a temporary peace.

ENLISTMENT GOING ON.

There was one portion of Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall banquet which attracted much notice and will put an end to the frantic appeals of those fussy

people who, in their mistaken sense of patriotism, have been doing so much mischief. It was that in which the Premier stated that Lord Kitchener's second army had already obtained between 250,000 and 300,000 men. It is to be noted, therefore, that while over-zealous young fellows have been rushing about with white feathers, employers have been seeking to force enlistment on their men by threats of dismissal, and excitable people have been denouncing cricket and football, there are already more recruits accepted than have been asked for.

As a matter of fact, more men have enlisted than accommodations can be provided for, for it is a notorious fact that there are no barracks available, and that in order to shelter them a vast number of buildings will have to be utilized. Uniforms will also have to be provided, horses for the cavalry, rifles for the infantry and instructors for all.

Since the war the value of the British soldier has gone up immensely in the public estimation. Six weeks ago Tommy Atkins would have been contemptuously refused a drink every hotel bar in London. Today he is an honored guest, while the young man who, for some reason, refuses to enlist, is treated with derision.

It is interesting also to note that the national emergency and the magnificent way in which it has been met by the Government is being appreciated in the music halls, quarters not usually sympathetic to Liberal statesmen. Portraits are being nightly shown on screens, and the gathering cheer as the photographs of Mr. Asquith, Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill appear. They cheer these nearly as warmly as they do that of Lord Kitchener. But that is not all. A portrait of Mr. Redmond is generally included in the set, and it is pleasant to note that the patriotism and generosity of the Irish leader is heartily appreciated.

ENGLAND IN TO THE END.

Whatever be the duration of the war there is no doubt that it is popular in England and that the British people will back the Premier in his determination that the sword is not to be sheathed until Germany is crushed. The feeling against Germany is very bitter, but that towards Austria is rather contemptuous than otherwise. It is generally felt that the dual monarchy will quit hostilities as soon as possible and it is even now currently rumored that the Austrian Government have warned the Germans that unless they received sufficient support to enable them to resist the Russian advance, they would open negotiations for peace with the Allies.

It cannot be said whether there is any truth in the suggestion, but it is at least not improbable. The war has already shaken the Austro-Hungarian Empire to its foundations, and a few more reverses may lead to its overthrow. It is, indeed, quite on the cards that Hungary and Bohemia may proclaim their independence of the Hapsburg monarchy. Whether, even if Austria and for a separate peace, the Allies would grant

it is difficult to say. It must never be forgotten that in any arrangements regarding the future of the dual monarchy Serbia will claim a reward for her share of the fighting, and that Italy will insist upon compensation for her judicious neutrality.

SCOVILL SUFFERS BIG DEFEAT IN CAMDEN

Continued from Page 1

The Democratic Excels nominees are Frank Alcott, Henry F. Brown, Michael J. Durkin, William Rutherford and Frank E. Williams. The following tables show the vote in the contests for Sheriff and Assembly:

REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR SHERIFF.			
Camden City, Gibbs, Haines, Marler, Scott.			
First Ward.....	544	76	229
Second.....	692	29	259
Third.....	314	10	82
Fourth.....	349	13	120
Fifth.....	362	15	100
Sixth.....	96	7	37
Seventh.....	11,599	13	169
Eighth.....	17,496	24	261
Ninth.....	6,419	34	253
Tenth.....	8,490	100	350
Eleventh.....	18	25	34
Twelfth.....	7,353	13	165
Thirteenth.....	317	16	122
City totals.....	119	574	452

Boroughs and Townships.	Gibbs.	Haines.	Marter.	Score.
Audubon.....	8	76	3	95
Berlin.....	14	63	21	98
Gloucester City.....	14	441	27	236
Chesilhurst.....	6	6	18	9
Clementon.....	21	433	14	638
Collingswood.....	9	251	6	342
Delaware.....	4	97	15	38
Gloucester.....	17	142	0	42
Haddon.....	0	184	2	48
Haddon Heights.....	0	128	3	127
Haddonfield.....	0	73	35	490
Merchantville.....	7	55	60	62
Oaklyn.....	3	40	5	17
Pennsauken.....	12	270	22	178
Yonkers.....	8	392	3	32
Winslow.....	11	96	63	73
Woodlynne.....	0	59	12	11
Totals.....	424	2774	808	4128

REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY.				
	First Ward.	Port. Kates, coast, exp. vert.	Pen-Pan-Pan.	Wol- Woll.
Camden City, Port, Kates, coast, exp. vert.				
First Ward.....	536	77	68	463
Second.....	677	64	79	469
Third.....	354	38	32	28
Fourth.....	251	433	14	638
Fifth.....	284	350	40	50
Sixth.....	362	690	56	70
Seventh.....	360	672	58	62
Eighth.....	321	662	40	138
Ninth.....	358	656	46	24
Tenth.....	488	760	59	138
Eleventh.....	381	392	3	32
Twelfth.....	269	422	34	70
Thirteenth.....	270	385	53	55
City totals.....	4767	7235	6129	944
Boroughs and Townships.				
Audubon.....	119	140	141	16
Berlin.....	104	192	56	23
Chesilhurst.....	183	321	66	3
Clementon.....	183	178	154	91
Collingswood.....	371	556	110	91
Gloucester.....	89	76	38	43
Gloucester Twp.....	131	161	191	32
Haddon.....	132	210	84	22
Haddon Heights.....	171	140	166	0
Haddonfield.....	223	163	214	24
Haddonville.....	128	656	46	24
Oaklyn.....	42	50	50	31
Pennsauken.....	239	348	368	94
Yonkers.....	48	49	49	16
Winslow.....	100	154	120	47
Woodlynne.....	38	57	42	10
Grand totals.....	7296	10436	8854	1808

TROOPS IN BATTLE MOVED ON ORDERS SENT BY WIRELESS

Germans Have Portable Apparatus of Long and Short Ranges, Which Is Easily Erected and Worked.

All have read of the enormous masses of troops hurled across the frontiers and battlefields of Europe, but few, perhaps, are aware of the means by which such masses are moved. In the days of our Civil War orders for the disposition of troops were conveyed from the officer in command to his subordinates by cavalry officers; but in these days such a system would be ineffectual and obsolete, so modern science has been called upon to come to the rescue. Even field telegraphs have become inadequate to control the movement of such vast armies as now confront each other on the soil of France.

Nowadays field telegraphs have been given up and the Marconi discovery of wireless messages, intended originally for the saving of human lives, is being used for their quicker and more complete destruction. This system does away with the always laborious and often impossible method of laying wires between distant points and is more effective in every respect.

A SIMPLE APPARATUS.

Like almost everything else, the Germans have rendered the system the very perfection of simplicity. In other countries portable equipments of this character have been cumbersome and far from easily handled. The German engineer has, however, worked hand in glove with the service man, and the Kaiser's forces are now equipped with a means of communication which is so light and portable that a motorcyclist with a side car could readily transport one of the smaller outfits some 200 miles in a day.

The short-range instrument will send and receive messages over an average distance of 35 miles. Where the country is level, as in Holland, it is possible to extend the range to 40 or 50 miles, while in hilly country it would not exceed 15 or 20 miles. The larger sizes have extremely long ranges, and over average country messages can be sent and received at a distance of 300 miles. This question of range was, however, a secondary one with German engineers, their primary object being the portability of the apparatus and its easy construction.

WORKS AT EASE.

As regards the latter point, any of the equipments can be unloaded, set up and worked within 15 minutes, and they can be taken down and packed away in even less time. As regards portability, it is sufficient to say that a horse will easily carry an outfit of average range, whilst a long-distance set can be carried by four horses, who also carry riders. A pack horse and a man between them could take one of the larger sets a distance of 50 miles in the 24 hours.

It has been recognized that it might be necessary to take an outfit into a position where neither horse nor motor could pass, so the Germans devised a stretcher of bamboo on which one of the largest sets may be carried by eight men over the roughest sort of country. As the usual wireless crew consists of seven men, two to look after the horses and five to set up and dismantle the outfit, with two officers to send and receive messages, it is evident that in field work there would be no necessity to draw men from other duties to assist in the wireless.

LOCAL FIRE RECORD

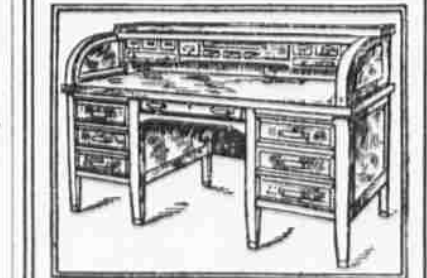
A. M. 1:54—2604 St. 7th st.: cigar store and dwelling. Loss, \$1000. Cause, unknown.

3:52—931 E. Moyamensing ave.: store and dwelling of Samuel Phil. Unknown.

5:55—54th st. and Wyalusing ave.: Unknown.

6:19—6121 B. B. B. at dwelling of Benjamin McCarty. Unknown.

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ENGLAND IN GLOOM OVER TEUTON REPLY TO CHURCHILL TALK

Kaiser Soon Accepted Challenge to "Come Out and Fight"—German Tells How His Submarine Watched Ship.

By W. ORTON TEWSON

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The sinking of three British cruisers in the North Sea after they were torpedoed by German submarines cast a gloom over London, the more so as every one had Winston Churchill's optimistic and fighting speech fresh in mind.

It is fully recognized what a tremendous strain is imposed on the British fleet in its tireless vigil and the natural impatience of the men for a fight, but that the Germans are not altogether inactive is proved by yesterday's prompt reply to Mr. Churchill's utterance.

In view of the disaster the following narrative of a Munich man who took part in a German submarine trip to the coast of Scotland is doubly interesting. It is taken from the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, of last Wednesday, and reads:

"At a distance of 1500 metres from the enemy we were playing the accordion and the enemy never heard us. More than once when our motors were going full blast we could not hear what the accordion was playing, but we guessed the tune from the movements of the player, and the look of his fingers as they glided over the keys."

"We shouted the song in chorus, shouted with all the force our lungs still possessed, and yet we heard nothing, so noisy are the engines in a submarine. We were 10 days on our way and did not know where we were going to death, or to victory. More than that I don't know myself at present," said our commander.

"We went out to sea with other submarines. Then we separated. The U-15 we never saw again. She fell before the enemy."

It was U-15 that was sunk by H. M. S. Birmingham.

"All the way along the English coast we went, at times under water. Six hours' work and six hours' sleep for the whole 10 days. So the days passed by, a little while under, a little while on top—that was the only variation. Then, for once, there came a sensation. One after another had to leave his place for a minute and take a peep through the periscope."

"It was the prettiest picture I ever saw. Up there like a lot of peaceful lambs lay the English squadron, without care, as if there were no such thing as German sea wolves in armored clothing."

"For two hours we lay there under the water on the outposts."

"We could watch with certainty have succeeded in fetching under a big cruiser, but we must not; we were on patrol; our boat had further work to do. It was a lot to expect from our commander, so near to the enemy, and the torpedo must remain in its tube. The hunter may feel the same, who before the deer stalking begins, spots on his hunting trail a fine buck 30 yards before him."

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